OU THEATRE-8-The City Directory. DADWAY THEATRE S—Castles in the Air. OTHERHOOD PARK—4—Baseball. ASING-S-The Grand Duchesa.
ALT'S THEATRE-8-Rosins Vokes. BRAND OPERA HOUSE-8—The Woman-Hater.

WAND SEEN HOUSE-8—The Woman-Hater.

WAND RESTRIN'S OPERA HOUSE-8—The King's Fool. LENOX LYCRUM-8-Electric Exhibition.
LYCRUM THEATRE-5:15-The Charity Ball.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-5:30-A Parisian Re-

KATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-9 a. m. to 6 p. m. and 7:30 to 10 p. m.—Annual Exhibition.

REW POLO GROUNDS—4—Baseball,

MIBLO'S GARDEN—5—Around the World.

FALMER'S THEATRE—5—The Editor. CTOR'S 23D-ST. THEATRE-6:15-The Henrietta. STANDARD THEATRE-8:15-Money Mad SQUARE THEATRE-8:15-The County Fair. ATE STREET THEATRE-S-Kerry Gow. THAVE. AND 19TH-ST. -Gettysburg.

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## New-Pork Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1890.

## TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-It was announced in the House of Commons that treaties made by Stanley in Africa were unauthorized. —— Mr. Gladstone spoke in Parliament against the bill giving compensation for licenses. - A small uprising in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, was put down. — The trial of Major Panitza and his accomplices began in Sofia. Several striking miners at Bilhao, Spain, were killed in a conflict with the gendarmes. Kemp defeated McLean in a sculling race on the Paramatta River, at Sydney. - Minister Smith presented his credentials to the Czar.

Congress.-Poth branches in session. === The Senate: Mr. Teller finished his speech on the Silver bill; Mr. Coke also spoke. - The House: The Committee on Rules reported a rule, which was adopted, providing for a vote on the Tariff bill next Wednesday; at the evening session 139 private pension bills were passed. === The Senate Commerce Committee heard further argument on the Nills concerning power brakes and auto-matic couplers; the General Lecturer of the Farmers' Alliance made an argument on the Pickler bill before the Ways and Means Committee. Demeatic .- The Rev. Dr. W. E. Moore, of Co-

In thus, offic, was chosen Moderator of the Pres-Byterian Central Assembly at Saratoga; the antual sermen was preached by the Rev. Dr. W. C. Roberts, the retiring Moderator; reports were unless in order to settle indebtedness for which I ace by the a mairtees on Christian Unity and gold would have to be sent if silver were in the case of Commander II. McCello, who is suspended from right and daily for three years and to retain I s pro- at number on the list of commodores. A ferre number of men were buried by a full of rich in a mine at Ashley, Penn.; three University, Worcester, Mass., were sufficiated in led with illuminating ges. - Balloting for United States Secator was continued at Frankfort, Ky = Rate-cutting was continued by the lines leading out of St. Paul.

City and Saburban .-- Clinton G. Reynolds, a lawyer, was probably fatally shot by a young man against whom he had brought a suit for the asscilant's mother. - One negro waiter murdered another at the Hotel Gladstone. ==== Castaway II won the Brooklyn Handicap, the other winners at Gravesend being Civil Service, Eon, the Abundance colt, Correction and Sparling. Three little boys were killed by a bank of earth falling upon them in Brooklyn. = The annual State Conference of the African Methodist Episco-Nelson, Henry Davis, U. S. A. (retired), and Oliver Bell Bunce, editor, author and playwright, died. === Police Justice Murray was re-elected to the County Democracy County Committee. == A large reception was given to Murat Halstead by the Union League Club of Brooklyn. Stocks opened with something of a boom, declined sharply and closed steady at partial re-

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day : Fair, growing cooler. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 69 degrees; lowest, 63; average, 65 3-8.

It will be seen from an article printed in another column that the National League for the Protection of American Institutions, of which the Hon. John Jay is president, has opened headquarters in the Morse Building and intends to enter on an energetic educational campaign. The objects of the League cannot fail to appeal to patriotic Americans, though it is easy to believe that there may be some difference of opinion as to methods. The work it has undertaken, however, will be beneficial in a high degree in more ways than one.

The Presbyterian General Assembly opened at Saratoga yesterday peacefully and auspiciously, without a suggestion of the storm that is anticipated on the great question of revision. In the election of a moderator almost unprecedented harmony prevailed. The nom- the issues of peace and war are passing out of [ ination of Dr. William E. Moore, of Columbus, the control of the diplomatists and Cabinets was offered by an advocate of revision and and coming directly under the sway of popular seconded by an anti-revisionist, and the election was made by acclamation. Dr. Moore has been the permanent clerk of the Assembly, and life are bringing the masses under the malign has fairly won the right of promotion to the influence of militarism? Since Koenigsgraetz chief seat in the body. The unanimity which | Europe has been a circle of camps, and each marked his election betokens unbounded faith military Government has justified its increasing in his ability to guide the Assembly safely military expenditures on the ground that nathrough the troublous waters that lie before it.

The approval by Secretary Tracy of the finding of the McCalla court-martial will have and strengthened in order to enable the Govthe effect of suspending the accused officer from the service for three years to come. If under restraint. This is a new and fantastic he had disapproved the verdict Mr. McCalla plea for the policy of armaments; and how would have gone unpunished, despite the dis- specious it is! Those dangerous elements in

navy. The court's recommendation to mercy is as inexplicable as the similar recommendation of the jury in the case of the Flack conspirators, though, of course, the Commander's previous good record was properly taken into consideration in inflicting punishment upon

The responsible majority in the House took step yesterday which the sober judgment of the country will approve. By a vote of 129 to 93 a new rule was adopted, which will put an end to the Democratic policy of obstruction and delay in connection with the Revenue bill. The rule provides that the remainder of the bill shall be read without interruption, after which a reasonable opportunity will be afforded for the presentation of such amendments as may be offered in the right spirit. Then at noon on Wednesday next the Committee of the Whole will report to the House, whereupon the bill will be passed. The majority are acting within their rights in taking this course, The Democrats have frittered away a good deal of time already, and cannot justly complain that they have not been dealt with fairly. It is certain now that the bill will be in the hands of the Senate next week.

SENATOR JONES ON SILVER COINAGE. The event of the week thus far has been Senator Jones's speech on the silver question. A strong, masterly and highly interesting speech, it evidently impressed many Senators, and perhaps may rank among the few speeches of these later days which actually influence votes. Yet it was all the more dangerous in error because in much of its reasonings it was

Mr. Jones appeals to Congress to give the lebtor class cheaper money, because when their mortgage and other debts were created years ago gold and silver constituted the monetary supply of the civilized world, while silver has now been virtually demonetized, the supply of money has thus been reduced materially, and the prices of products and property with which debts may be paid have consequently been lowered in like proportion. The trouble with this reasoning is that it supplies no ground whatever for asking the coinage of silver, but only ground for asking the restoration of silver to monetary use, through that means which FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY may be found most effective. If there is a method of using silver which would be more effective than coinage, and which at the same time would much less endanger the free employment of gold as money, and the ready acceptability of notes, then all the arguments of the Senator are potent in favor of that other method, and against the coinage of silver.

It is at this precise point that the Senator's elaborate address was weakest. True, he talked loosely of the possibility that silver bullion taken in by the Government under the provisions of the Republican caucus bill might be drawn out again as bullion by the holders of notes, and shipped to India or any other country, so that the United States would become a buyer of silver for the Government of India. But this is not even specious reasoning, and is so weak as to be unworthy of the Senator's high reputation. There is not the slightest ground for supposing that the silver bullion an be obtained at the Treasury at any time cheaper than in the open market, where the Treasury itself must constantly purchase, But unless it can be obtained cheaper, nobody would go to the Treasury rather than into the open market, and if the market price should be paid, it would make no difference whether the silver taken for foreign use should be taken from the markets or from the Treasury. Mr. Jones seems to imagine that it would be a bad thing for this country to lose by export of silver a certain part of its monetary supply. But the silver bullion would not be sent abroad The General Assemtion not, and the Senator would find it hard to a deep, dark conspiracy in the provision that return a wholesome restraint would be placed s of the Santhern Presbyterian Caurch, at explain to himself or to anybody else why the heaville, N. C., elected the Rev. Dr. James Park, loss of a certain quantity of silver should be to the country a misfortune, though the loss of an equivalent value in gold would not.

If Senator Jones wants cheaper money for the benefit of debtors, meaning thereby money which will be of less value in all the markets of the world than the money of commerce, then he seeks to do an incalculable injury to this were recovered late in the evening, badly burned | country and a wrong to all its laboring population. But he doubtless persuades himself and otherwise injered. === The wife and ulation. But he doubtless persuades himself doubtless of President 6. Stanley Hall, of Clark that silver, if coined without limit, would somehow become equivalent to gold in purchasing power, and yet would be ever so much "cheaper" than it is now. How this wonder is to come to pass he has not explained, nor has

MILITARISM AND AMERICA.

Count von Moltke's defence of militarism is the best one that can be offered, but it is weak and illogical. He supports in the Reichstag the Government measures for an increase of the army, the strengthening of Germany's armaments and the reorganization of the military forces; but he has no better ground for justifypel Zion Church met in Yonkers. - The Ward | ing his action than the declaration that the Line steamship City of Alexandria, went ashore | European situation is always growing more on the Florida coast. = Brigadier-General difficult, and that it is imperative that the Empire should provide for its security even when all the other Powers are peacefully disposed. Is not the European situation constantly growing more and more difficult in consequence of nullitarism? In providing for its own security by increasing its army, improving its artillery and accumulating additional resources for war, Germany invariably sets the pace for the other leading Powers of the Continent. France, Austria-Hungary, Russia and Italy in their turn are compelled under the theory of militarism to strengthen their military systems in the same way; and at the end of a year Germany, warned by the increasing weight of armaments abroad, will be calling again for more soldiers and heavier artillery. European militarism is moving in a circle of which there is neither beginning nor end; and the situation, as the Field-Marshal confesses, is always growing more difficult. Could any Quaker statesman of the Bright school be more explicit in condemning the insane policy of armaments?

The great German soldier only strengthens the argument against militarism when he declares that Cabinets no longer have power to wage war, that the elements now threatening peace are found among the people, and that the masses may at any moment precipitate a war against the will of the Government. If passions, resentments and caprices, is it not because universal conscription and barracktional security is menaced by the armaments of rival States. Count von Moltke now contends that the German army must be reorganized ernment to keep the passions of the people

Cabinets and Governments-will not be rendered less aggressive and more pacific by increased militarism. The patient suffering from delirium tremens will not be brought into the first stage of convalescence by larger rations of brandy. Less militarism, not more of it, is what the European masses require if their mad passion for war is to be abated.

Contrast with this policy of armaments. which the greatest soldier of the Continent admits is increasing the difficulties of the European situation, the arbitration scheme recommended by the Pan-American Congress. One is mediaeval barbarism inflaming the passions of modern democracy. The other is Christian civilization and modern common-sense reducing the chances of war, dispensing with military expenditures, and promoting the development of pacific industries. The Pan-American Congress has lifted the American republies at a single bound to a higher level of morals and progress than will ever be possible in the Old World so long as militarism prevails.

TEMPERANCE REFORM AND THE THIRD PARTY.

The Legislature of 1890 voted to submit a Prohibition Amendment to the voters of this State at a special election to be held on the second Tuesday of April, 1891. The same Legislature passed a bill prohibiting the granting of a license to sell liquor to saloons standing within a quarter of a mile of asylums for inebriates; also a bill prohibiting a police officer from baving any pecuniary interest in the sale of liquors. It further exhibited its interest in practical temperance reform by declining to pass a bill, persistently pressed by the representatives of the rum power all through the ession, which, in case it had become a law, would have rendered it well-nigh impossible to prevent the unlawful sale of liquors. Some of the measures of related interest, notably the High-License bill, did indeed fail to get through: but the fact remains that the Legislature of 1890 made a record on the temperance question which entitles the Republican party to the continued confidence of the people who desire to conserve the moral progress of New-York. The Legislature was Republican in both branches, and all the support which the Temperance-Reform bills received was from Republican members. The Democrats, as usual, presented a substantially solid front against anything and everything to which the saloonkeepers objected. If the Democracy had been in control there can be little doubt that the Excise laws would have been amended in such wise as to delight all who are to be regarded as the enemies of temperance reform. Well, "The Voice," the organ of the Third-

party people, understands all this. But with characteristic unfairness it declines to render unto the Republican party the recognition which is its due. It does not award it one word of commendation for the passage of the measures referred to or for the defeat of the Endres bill, but unites with "The Wine and Spirit Gazette"-a nice company-in taking a gloomy view of the popular vote which has been secured on the Prohibition Amendment. 'The Wine and Spirit Gazette" is depressed beyond measure as it thinks of the cost of that popular vote. It places the figures at \$500,000, and exclaims that "the Democrats will not be slow to make party capital out of this inexcusable waste of public money." How touchng! Think of the Democratic party and this Democratic organ backing the rum power, which is largely responsible for the necessity that exists for the maintenance of such costly institutions as prisons, penitentiaries and asylums, and at the same time shedding scalding cears at the cost of a popular vote on a Constitutional Amendment of vital importance. 'The Voice" surveys the situation with sadness, but not for the same reason. It scents to Albany thus to unbosom themselves on their the vote shall be taken at a special election: it is seriously dissatisfied because the Ballot-Reform bill does not apply to amendment elections, and it serves notice upon whom it may concern that if it appears the amendment has no chance of passing, "the members of the Prohibition party are not going to be such fools as to expend their money and energies on a hopeless campaign against boodle and

That "The Wine and Spirit Gazette" will e greatly pleased with the position taken by The Voice" is evident. The former is dead against the amendment. The latter takes such languid interest in it that it candidly declares if the outlook for its passage does not seem promising the Third party will flunk. Reformers who explain that they will go in for reform provided they are convinced that reform has got a good chance of succeeding. but that otherwise they are "not such fools as to expend their money and energies on a hopeless campaign"-reformers of that style, contingent reformers, are not impressive. Whatever may be the fate of the amendment, it will not be forgotten that "The Voice," when it heard that a popular vote had been ordered, announced-what? That the Third party would immediately proceed to take off its coat and go to work for the passage of the amendment, with the dauntless courage of its convictions? That the Third party would steadily stump for the amendment from now on until the second Tuesday of next April? That the Third party had determined to make a house-to-house campaign for the amendment? Oh, no. "The Voice" announced that if the Third party found the canvass discouraging it would desert the amendment. Reformers who reform are made of sterner stuff.

THE LOUISIANA LOTTERY DODGE.

The dazzling offers of the Louisiana Lottery managers for an extension of their charter, against which Governor Nicholls has advised the Legislature, prove two things-that they fear the growing sentiment against them within the State, and that their immoral gains are great enough to warrant a stupendous sacrifice. For many years they have been able to laugh at opposition. With a fast hold on subsidized newspapers and politicians, it has been easy to prevent legislation in the interest of virtue and morality. The society which is pledged to exterminate the lottery is made up of determined men, and the flutter caused by the action of a fearless Executive may be held to presage the final dissolution of this gigantic

organization of fraud. The immorality of the concern is excelled only by the assurance of its managers. Out of a revenue of something like \$12,000,000 a year, they have paid only \$40,000 for the privilege of encouraging gambling and debauching the National virtue. Thanks to the efforts of the Anti-Lottery Association, they were recently compelled to raise the bid to \$500,000. Since the Governor's message was written this offer has been doubled. The question cannot be voted on until 1892; but, ecording to late advices, the lottery managers have now actually been driven to propose, if the Legislature will agree then to submit it to a popular vote as a Constitutional Amendment. to advance at once the money needed to rebuild the levees destroyed by the recent flood. This offer is as impudent as it seems generous.

ready usurping the war-making functions of | "intrust the decision to the fairness of voters," as its organs loftily proclaim, but that it is confident of its own ability, by the free use of "boodle," to secure corruptly the acceptance of a bribe which must carry with it a lasting stigma of reproach.

The contention that public sentiment within the State upholds the lottery would be of little weight, even if the mischief it works were confined to the borders of Louisiana. The fact is, the classes who do uphold it are precisely those who suffer most, through ignorance and gullibility, from its nefarious operations. The local Legislature is divided on the question. but its worthiest members emphatically oppose the acceptance of the company's shrewd proposal, for the reason, among others, that it would receive the entire colored vote. It would be interesting, indeed, to speculate on the beauties of a code of ethics which deprives the negro of the right of suffrage on purely political questions, but ostentatiously courts his ballot on an issue regarding which the whole tendency of his experience has been to imbue him with wrong views. Intelligent citizens, of all beliefs, in Louisiana and out of it, know well enough that the lottery is nothng but an approved agent for the dissemination of vice, bad in motive, bad in example, and bad in effect.

The people of the flooded districts will no doubt jump at the chance of getting their evees repaired free of cost. Great pressure will be used to discourage those who bravely oppose this great material advantage on purely moral grounds. But it should stimulate them to know that their attitude will be generally regarded elsewhere with the highest admiration. The present situation shows what a single courageous officer can accomplish, and we sincerely hope that enough public-spirited cibizens may be found to follow his lead and prevent the surrender of a great State into the hands of its most vicious elements.

A SUGGESTION FOR OUR LAWMAKERS. When one of our State legislators is taken to task either by a brother member on the floor or by the newspapers, for his course on some measure, he is accustomed to reply, "I am responsible to my constituents." This answer would be clothed with more force if it were not for the fact that, as a rule, a lawmaker is not responsible to those who elected him. course, he ought to be; in theory he is, but practically in the majority of instances he is not. True, if a Senator or an Assemblyman who has betrayed his district's or the State's interests, or who has sold out his party, comes up for a renomination the convention may defeat him. Or if he succeeds in carrying the convention the other nominee may gain the election. In such circumstances the representative is called to account. But suppose he does not care to stand for a re-election-what then? Why, then his official course at Albany does not formally come up for review. He gives no account of his stewardship to anybody n particular.

Now, one of the most accomplished and efficient of our lawmakers of ten years ago formed habit of accounting to his district, which, if it was generally followed, could scarcely fail to raise the standard of legislation. At the end of every session on his return home he called a public meeting for the express purpose of letting his constituents know how he had een conducting their business. At this meeting he explained his votes upon all the local measures of the year in which his district was most interested and upon the great general measures. He welcomed questions and freely answered all that were put to him. There was a legislator who had a right to assert, "I am responsible to my constituents." If all the districts of the State should make a practice of inviting the men whom they send upon these public servants, since their responsibility would be brought home to them. The plan is certainly a reasonable one. As soon as John Doe is nominated he comes before the convention and makes a speech, in which he promises that in the event of his election he will serve the district to the best of his ability, that he will be true to party and to the public, etc., etc., etc. If a speech of this nature is in order, a speech explaining just how well he has lived up to his promises is also

in order. It is not too late to adopt this suggestion his year. Let their constituents cordially invite the members of the Legislature of 1890 to take the platform in their respective distriots and report. The members of the majority, with a few notable exceptions, would not shrink from this ordeal. But it would terribly embarruss the minority lawmakers unless we are to assume that Democracy from Erie to Kings points with pride to labors directly in he interest of anti-reform.

MRS. JEFFERSON'S PARISIAN BONNET. A case of ingratitude on the part of a wife is reported from Carmensville, Me. It is not likely that it would have become public property had not the victim, Mr. T. Jefferson, left his home and gone to board with Squire Doty, first breaking up half the dishes in the house and kicking in one of the panels of the parlor organ, being incited to these deeds of violence by the fact that Mrs. Jefferson had used harsh language and struck him over the head with an old broom-handle, which she had been accustomed to use on wash-days to stir up the clothes in the boiler. These proceedings of a semi-public character attracted the attention of the neighbors, and the whole thing

came out. It seems some four or five weeks ago that Mr. Jefferson visited this city, staying two days. Before leaving Mrs. Jefferson made him promise to get her a new spring bonnet of the latest style while in New-York. made some few remarks about the manifest extravagance of getting another spring bonnet when she had had one spring before last, but she silenced him by announcing that he could not go to the city at all unless he agreed to get the desired bonnet; accordingly, there was effected what we are led to believe is the usual domestic compromise, by Mr. Jefferson agreeing to do exactly as she wished.

Time wore on, as the magazine writers say, and Mr. Jefferson returned. He carried a large pasteboard box, from which, after some delay in untying the string, he took the expected spring bonnet. Mrs. Jefferson held it up and turned it around and expressed some surprise at the shape. Mr. Jefferson hastened to assure her that it was the very latest style in every respect, adding that it was French-imported directly from Paris. At this Mrs. Jefferson laid it on the table and hitched her chair back a few inches, but the next moment she took it up, put it on and critically examined herself in the glass. Jefferson traced the decided change in its shape from recent styles to the volubility of the French people. You never could put your finger on a Frenchman, Mr. Jefferson explained. the number of revolutions which they have had. Remember, Mr. Jefferson continued, the revolutions of 1797, 1823 and 1864. Recall the terrible 18th of June, the bloody 7th of October, the dreadful 1st of January and the sanguinary 17th of March, said Mr. Jefferson. He asked her if she did not remember the coop de tats of Louis XXII and Napoleon IV. As for head-gear, Mr. Jefferson went on, a hat might be in the height of fashion in Paris at breakfast-time and perhaps wedit which his conduct has brought upon the European democracy-elements which are al- It means not that the company is willing to they would be guillotining folks for wearing it

before night. Mrs. Jefferson sighed, and said that she wouldn't like to live there, put the bonnet away in its box and told Mr. Jefferson to come along to supper before the mince pie got cold.

The next Sunday Mrs. Jefferson wore the bonnet to church, where it awoke mingled feelings in the bosoms of the assembled women. agreed, however, that if it was the latest Paris style that it must be all right. Mrs. Hiram Paddleford thought it pretty, but hardly becoming to Mrs. Jefferson. Mrs. Edward Quincy remarked on the way in which styles would come around, saying that she remembered substantially the same thing in 1840. Clotilda Fancher said that though it might do for married ladies, it was too plain for young girls. But whatever the adverse criticism made on the bonnet, it was noticed that it was decided on all sides to get one in the same style. Mrs. Jefferson gradually grew prouder of the bonnet, and at the end of a month she announced to Mrs. Doty that she intended to wear Paris styles exclusively in the future. All would have continued well if Cecilia Weatherlow had not come home from boardingschool at Portland. But she did come home, and she looked at Mrs. Jefferson's bonnet, laughed pleasantly and told the good woman that it was a Salvation Army hat, and probably cost thirty cents. Five minutes later the misguided Jefferson came blundering in, and met the bad language of which we have spoken. He foolishly tried to laugh it off, and was struck by the clothes-stick. Then be got angry and retired, breaking a few dishes and taking a parting kick at the organ. He has engaged board with Squire Doty at \$2 75 week, and he will stay there, he says, till his

wife gets able to take a joke, if it is ten years. We may see from this how attempting to de ceive his wife has got a reputable citizen of Maine into serious trouble. How much better it would have been for him to have told her plainly that he had been robbed on an elevated train and that a Salvation Army bonnet was the best he could afford. It is always dangerous (we wil go further, and say that it is wrong) for a man to deceive his wife unless he is absolutely certain that she will not find it out.

Having called Colonel Lamont's attention several times during the winter to the offensive manners and customs of his Broadway conductors and drivers, we take special pleasure in saying that a notable improvement has been made within few weeks.

The suggestion made several months aco by Mr. W. H. Brearly, Editor and proprietor of "The Detroit Journal," that a fund should be collected by popular subscription for the purpose of presenting to the French Republic a testimonial in recognition of the services rendered by France to the cause of American independence, has been received with wide favor, and the undertaking be gins with every prospect of success. The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution has given the movement official recognition and support, the State organizations are taking it up earnest and many influential persons in all parts of the country are pledged to give it their energetic aid. Every one who approves the project is asked to give one dollar, no more, to the fund. Tribune is in most cordial sympathy with the promoters of this movement, and we commend it to the attention and co-operation of our leaders.

Governor Hill's view of the new Capitol ques tion is undoubtedly right to this extent, at least, that the people would be glad of the opportunity to gaze just once upon a completed structure before being privileged to wander through a picturesque and romantic ruin.

The running ashore of the steamer City of Alexandria on the Florida coast is not surprising. What is surprising is that more mishaps of this nature are not reported from that locality. To the captain of a south-bound vessel the temptation is great to hug the shore and get the full benefit of the eddy which sets along it as a reaction from the Gulf Stream. The coast is particularly treacherous at all times, as the soundings vary constantly, and many travellers in that direction have been startled, on the lifting of a fog, to find themselves suddenly running within half a mile of the shore.

Mr. Curtis is quoted as speaking of Mr. Cleve land as one of the inevitable candidates for the Presidency in 1892. Yes; and there will be the same inevitable feature about his canvass that there was in 1888. He'll get left.

Why doesn't some inventor exercise his energies in the production of a safety gas-burner, which won't permit of the escape of gas after the light is extinguished. If statistics were collected, the number of deaths annually from suffocation by escaping gas would be found to be enormous There is a popular fiction that only the green visitor from the country is in danger from this cause. The fact is that the intelligence of the victim has nothing to do with the case. The ordinary gas-burner is mechanically defective. and so long as it remains unimproved there will still be mourning over this most melancholy of

If anybody doubts that Central Park is worth more to this city than all the World's Fairs that vill be held between now and the millennium, he ought to spend one of these May mornings there and be convinced.

The Presbyterian Hospital makes an appeal to the public for money to enable it to rebuild the pavilion which was burned a few months ago and to provide needed additional buildings. There are many appeals for worthy objects made to our liberal-minded citizens every year, but this is one that deserves special attention and consideration. The Presbyterian Hospital is doing excellent work and can call upon the people for aid with confidence..

Mr. Isaac Bromley, of New-Haven, has just been appointed brigade commissary, with the rank of necticut National Guard. The major is affectionately remembered in newspaper circles in the metropolis as "Young Ike" to distinguish him from his father, Mr. Isaac H. Romley, whom, however, no mortal has ever yet ventured to call "Old Ike."

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Palmer will sail for Europe on The President will visit Cleveland, Ohio, on Decor

tion Day, to attend the unveiling of the Garfield memorial, and will be the guest of Mr. D. P. Eells. The Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury also be present on that occasion The managers of the Egypt Exploration Fund wish

to remind the public that Dr. Amelia B. Edwards's

Vice-President Levi P. Morton's legion of friends will wish him long life and more honors as he begins his sixty-seventh year to-day,

Arabi Pacha has been ill, and complains that h suffers much from the hot and humid climate of Ceylon. "He has," says a "London Daily News" correspondent, "aged considerably. A few years ago he was a handsome, black-naired man, in the prime of life, with a fine military bearing; now he is quite gray, and has the look of an old man. So far as exile can be pleasant, however, he and his brother exiles have nothing to complain of, for they have large and well-furnished bungelows to live in, horses carriages, and everything they want, with liberty to carriages, and everything they want, with liberty to go up country and almost anywhere they choose, provided they do not leave the island. They are invited to, and are present at, a great many social and public gatherings. Several of the Pachas have their families with them; their sons and daughters marry and are given in marriage; and all but the exiles themselves are allowed to come and go to and from Egypt as they like. The Pachas naturally have a great desire to return to their homes, and if they are ever permitted to do so, I think, if the word of the Egyptians is to be trasted, that the British Government may rest assured of their causing no further trouble. The attention and soldierly courtesy bestowed on Arabi and his brother exiles by the Duke of Connaught when here was one of the most touching incidents of the recent Royal visit."

Mr. George Riddle is recovering from the illnes which afflicted him on his return from his Western

## ENGLISH JOURNALISM.

THE VIEWS OF LORD COLERIDGE AND OF MR. GREENWOOD ON ITS PRESENT POSITION AND PROSPECTS.

The Lord Chief Justice of England has been making remarks about journalism; possibly with some memory in his mind of remarks that journalism has heretofore made about him. As a sample of Lord Coleridge's views, I may quote this passage:

"As the sages of Laputa kept men to remember for them what they were themselves too sublimely occupied to recollect, so," said his lordship, "our great nation was content to keep and pay men to to their thinking and concluding for them, and adopt the thoughts of others for their own. were they who laid down the law for us day by day? Where did they come from? What did we know of their characters? Sometimes by chance we knew an editor, and generally he was found to be a much poorer creature in the flesh than in the pages of his publication. People who quoted printed works as words of wisdom would often be entirely unimpressed by the same sentiments in the mouths of their authors, delivered personally across the dining or drawing room.

There is," observes one of these unhappy editors, "much truth in his lordship's remarks. The journalist, outside his columns, shows often as diminished a glory as the judge off his bench." This smart retort may serve to remind Lord Cole ridge that, be the shortcomings of the journalist what they may, he has one advantage of which he cannot easily be deprived. He has the last word.

But the question raised by the eminent man who occupies the highest judicial seat in England save one is a question more and more often debated inside and outside the profession of journalism; perhaps more often outside than in. The journalist himself seems often too intent on the loing of his work to consider the effect of it on the public. That may be one reason why the effect of it is so great. A man, not less eminent in his way than Lord Coleridge in his, says at times that the English press has no influence. Another still more eminent, Mr. Gladstone, is wont to observe that it is the provincial, not the metropolitan, press which affects, or perhaps which represents, the true public opinion of England Neither proposition is stated with that geometrical precision which makes it capable of complete demonstration or of complete refutation. I suppose most men would, if put on oath, agree that the press has some influence. The question is how much, and whether it is greater or less than it used to be.

Lord Coleridge's is the criticism of an outsider. A distinguished insider, Mr. Frederick Greenwood, is of opinion that the influence of the press is less vigorous, less sweeping and immediate than at some periods of the present century. He gives paradoxical reason. There are too many papers and the circulation of them is too great. Mr. Greenwood doubts whether "The T.mes" alone, in the days of Palmerston, had not more authority, more power over the public mind or over the conduct and decision of affairs, than the whole body of the press exerts at this moment. The papers are now so numerous that their babel is more tiresome than impressive. "One Mr. Gladstone, one Lord Randolph Churchill, one Mr. Chamberlain always on the platform might be not only interesting, but weighty. But what if there were ten of each, all a-shout every day?" It is an ingenious illustration. There is still another reason for this alleged decay of the influence of the English press. No one of the many important papers has a transcendently able editor. There is no Delane; no Barnes even, or Perry. What Mr. Greenwood says of Delane is interesting; everything about Delane is interesting:

"This gentleman had not his equal in Europe during the whole of a long career; nor has any one neared him since. He was not a very capable vriter, in the literary sense, I believe, but I have wen letters of his, fifteen or twenty lines long, with the whole pith of a policy in each, together with full suggestions for its complete development. 1 speak without exaggeration, but not without return of the wonder (being in the same line of business myself) with which I viewed those amazing little papers of instruction." Mr. Greenwood might here be asked to ex-

plain himself more clearly. If the power of putting the whole faith of a policy, with full suggestions for its development, into fifteen or twenty lines, be not a literary power, what is it? Mr. Greenwood's theory is that the power of the press depends in some degree on the presence in ournalism of one or two really great journalists. Ten men, he says, of high and equal ability, whether in the newspaper office or in the Cabinet, are not equal to nine mediocrities and one man of The man of genius impresses not only the public, but the sensitive brethren of his craft. He raises the power of the whole machine. But now, though there are able, very able, editors, there is, in Mr. Greenwood's opinion, no man of genius like Delane. Nor do I know of anybody who thinks that Delane has a living rival. He might have been called, and probably has been called, the Bismarck of the English Press; and he met a not dissimilar fate at the hands of his master. There is, in the high places of this world, so little room for gratitude. Two or three men might be named who are at this moment editing great English papers with great good sense, with judgment, with intellectual energy, with a thorough knowledge of the changing conditions of the time, and flexibility enough to change with them; and with other high qualities essential to success in these great posts. One of them is, to use the arrogant phrase of London, a provincial editor, and the number of strong men on the provincial press is considerable. Still, neither in the provinces nor in London is there any one man of the commanding genius of Delane, and in the absence of any such man Mr. Greenwood's remark may be thought to hold

He finds another cause of the declining influence of the press, or of editorial writing in the press, in the platform. More meetings are held, there are more speakers of the first rank, they are reported more fully, and people like reading speeches, all hot from the lips of the most knowing and distinguished politicians, better than editorial remark. This view seems hardly consistent with that earlier suggestion about ten Mr. Gladstones, and it is in fact, I think, very doubtful whether long orations are much read; those of three or four men excepted. In London, at any rate, but one journal finds room for full reports, nor even in that one are all discourses, or the discourses even of all politicians of Cabinet rank, reported otherwise than summarily. The nost widely circulated of all London papers is the one which gives least space to these effusions of political speech. The provincial appetite is perhaps more robust; and far more so in Scotland than in England. It is, I think, the rule with the average Englishman to prefer comment on speeches to the speeches themselves. There cannot be great multitudes of men who have both leisure and inclination for the perusal of long political lectures by political personages of the second order. Yet Mr. Greenwood thinks he detects in the newspapers themselves, and in the writers for them, a consciousness of lessening power. Political dissertation does not tell as it once did, the writer feels that it does not, and so puts less heart into it; does his work, as it were, with one hand and no longer with two. Were it so, I never heard that the rapier was a less effective weapon than the broadsword.

More striking and to my mind more accurate is Mr. Greenwood's remark on the influence of the New Journalism: or the newest journalism. "It flourishes," he says, "because a great number of men have been suddenly dragged out of complete ignorance by compulsory schooling, and o have been brought to a keener sense of the poverty and squalor they were born to, while at the same time they have been admitted to a large and all but commanding share of prlitical power. This large and half-emancipated class-less then